APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 502 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 10th October 1928, page 288 supra.]

(i)

Statement showing the number of attacks and deaths (cholera) in each taluk of Kurnool district from January to August 1928.

Serial number and taluk.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
1. Pattikonda	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		6	2	22	8	94	27	75	32	197	69
2. Dhone	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		1	0	4	1	5	1
3. Kurnool	4	2	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		9	6	1	0	18	9	32	17
Kurnool M.T.	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		1	1	2	2	3	3
4. Nandikotkur	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		29	17	29	17
5. Nandyal	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		137	67	563	300	700	367
Nandyal M.T. ..	Nil.		Nil.		12	5	2	0	Nil.		Nil.		101	36	571	223	686	264
6. Koilkuntla	Nil.		Nil.		Nil.		17	10	12	7	34	15	145	71	311	137	519	240
7. Sirvel	2	2	Nil.		Nil.		20	9	Nil.		13	7	497	223	684	274	1,216	515
8. Cumbum	76	35	41	18	96	41	2	2	5	4	1	1	269	108	1,566	734	2,056	943
9. Markapur	1	0	14	8	40	20	106	40	25	7	3	1	22	7	505	218	716	301
Total ..	83	39	55	26	148	66	147	61	48	20	82	38	1,268	540	4,328	1,947	6,159	2,737

Statement showing additional staff employed.

Number and Taluk.	Ordinary staff.	Additional special staff.	Date of appointment of special staff.	Date of termination.
1. Sirvel ..	One Health Inspector and Sub-Assistant Surgeons of Allagadda, Sirvel and Chagalmarri.	One Additional Health Inspector ..	22nd July 1928 ..	Still working.
		One First-class Vaccinator	15th July 1928	Do.
		One Special Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	10th August 1928 ..	Do.
2. Nandyal ..	One Health Inspector and Medical Officers of Bandi Atmakur and Panyam dispensaries.	Two Additional Health Inspectors ..	One from 5th August 1928 and the other from 23rd Aug. 1928.	25th August 1928. Still working.
		One Vaccinator	20th July 1928	Do.
		Two Special Sub-Assistant Surgeons ..	One from 11th August 1928 and another from 30th August 1928.	1st September 1928. Still working.
3. Cumbum ..	Two Health Inspectors of Markapur and Giddalore and Medical Officers of Cumbum and Giddalore dispensaries.	One Additional Health Inspector ..	23rd August 1928 ..	Do.
		One First-class Vaccinator	23rd July 1928	Do.
		One Second-class Health Officer	5th August 1928	Do.
		Two Special Sub-Assistant Surgeons, one at Cumbum and another at Giddalore.	27th August 1928 ..	Do.
4. Markapur ..	Two Health Inspectors of Markapur and Yerragundapalem and Medical Officers of Markapur and Yerragundapalem.	One Special Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	27th August 1928 ..	5th September 1928.
		Reserve Vaccinator	1st August 1928 ..	20th August 1928.
5. Koilkuntla ..	One Health Inspector and Medical Officers of Koilkuntla Nossam and Owk dispensaries.	Nil.	....	....
6. Nandikotkur.	Range Health Inspector	Nil.	....	....
7. Kurnool ..	Range Health Inspector and First-class Vaccinator.	Nil.	....	....
8. Dhone ..	Range Health Inspector	Nil.	....	....
9. Pattikonda ..	Do.	Nil.	....	....
Nandyal M.T. ..	One Sanitary Inspector, one Assistant Surgeon, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon.	One Special Sub-Assistant Surgeon ..	5th August 1928 ..	5th September 1928.

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Voluntary workers.

Nandyal M.T. and Nandyal and Sirvel taluks.	Dr. L. C. Roberts, M.R.C.S., S.P.G. Mission. Dr. J. Bunyan, L.M.P. Dr. C. D. Abrahaman. Miss Emmet. Sister Jones. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, M.A., M.L.C. Dr. Sarma.
Markapur	Rev. Wathney.
Giddalore	Dr. Gopal Sarma, L.M.P.

Statement showing the number of anti-cholera inoculations done in Kurnool district.

Number and taluk.	Number of inoculations.							
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
1. Kurnool	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	120	Nil.	354
2. Nandikotkur	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil
3. Dhone	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
4. Pattikonda	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	220	227	1,152
5. Nandyal	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	158	6,430
6. Koilkuntla	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	450	470	370	1,295
7. Sirvel	Nil.		Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3,410	4,815
8. Cumbum	655		813	50	Nil.	Nil	1,613	8,791
9. Markapur	Nil.		789	111	50	Nil.	Nil.	3,646
Total for the district ..	655		1,602	161	500	810	5,778	26,483

(ii)

Steps taken to combat cholera in the Kurnool district up to the end of August 1928.

January 1928.—In the month of January cholera occurred in epidemic form in only one taluk, i.e., Cumbum, which registered 76 attacks and 35 deaths, respectively. Nine villages were affected. The Health Inspectors of Markapur and Giddalore ranges visited all the villages promptly and took all the necessary preventive measures. The Medical Officers of Cumbum and Giddalore also visited the affected villages and conducted 655 inoculations.

Besides the epidemic in Cumbum taluk there were 4 attacks and 2 deaths in Kurnool taluk and 2 attacks and 2 deaths in Sirvel taluk. Those of the Kurnool taluk were the continuation of the epidemic in December 1927 and in Sirvel the cases were stray cases. These were promptly attended to by the Range Health Inspectors.

February 1928.—The only taluks affected in this month were Cumbum and Markapur. Cumbum registered 41 attacks and 18 deaths and Markapur 14 attacks and 8 deaths. Six villages were affected in Cumbum taluk and two villages in Markapur taluk. The epidemic of January continued in this month also. The Health Inspectors of Markapur and Giddalore ranges promptly visited the villages and took all the necessary preventive steps.

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March 1928.—The epidemic continued to exist in the same taluks, Cumbum and Markapur, in March. In Cumbum three villages were affected, one village very seriously and in Markapur three villages. Cumbum taluk registered 96 attacks and 41 deaths and Markapur taluk 40 and 20. The Health Inspectors of Markapur and Giddalore ranges were constantly visiting and re-visiting the affected villages and taking the preventive measures, but as all these villages are situated on the Gundalakamma river and as the people never resisted from drinking the river water and as the people did not follow the advice of the Health staff the epidemic continued. The District Health Officers and Medical Officers of Cumbum, Markapur and Giddalore visited the affected villages and conducted 1,602 inoculations besides taking all the preventive steps.

Nandyal municipality registered 12 attacks and 5 deaths in March. The Chairman reported that these were stray imported cases and that necessary preventive steps were taken by the Sanitary Inspector and the Sanitary staff.

April 1928.—In this month the epidemic in Markapur taluk continued, the town of Markapur being the chief sufferer. There were 106 attacks and 40 deaths respectively in this taluk. The Health Inspector was on the spot and took all the preventive steps in consultation and with the aid of the District Health Officer who visited the place, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon. One hundred and sixty-one inoculations were also conducted. The disease was imported into Markapur from Nellore district. The first-class vaccinator was also posted for cholera duty in addition to the Health Inspector. There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths in Cumbum taluk, remains of the epidemic in the previous month.

In Koilkuntla taluk four villages were affected. Seventeen attacks and ten deaths were registered.

Sirvel taluk also reported 20 attacks and 9 deaths. Two villages were affected. The disease was imported from Markapur taluk.

The Range Health Inspectors of Koilkuntla and Sirvel visited the villages and took all the preventive measures.

May 1928.—The epidemic in Markapur taluk did not completely die out. In May there were 25 attacks and 7 deaths in that taluk. The Health Inspector attended to the preventive side and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon of Markapur did 50 inoculations.

In Koilkuntla taluk, one village was affected, attacks and deaths being 12 and 7, respectively. The Range Health Inspector and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Koilkuntla, promptly attended to the outbreak which was soon brought under control. Four hundred and fifty inoculations were also done.

In Pattikonda taluk the disease was imported into one village Pendekal by some pilgrims returning from Tirupati which was affected previously. Six attacks and two deaths were registered. The Health Inspector visited the village promptly and took preventive steps.

June 1928.—The epidemic in Pattikonda taluk continued till 9th June, the last attack occurring on that date. Twenty-two attacks and eight deaths were registered in June. The District Health Officer and the Health Inspector visited the village and took all the preventive steps including 220 anti-cholera inoculations.

In Kurnool taluk, two villages on the northern bank of the Tungabhadra just opposite the Kurnool town were slightly affected, attacks and deaths being six and two, respectively. The disease was imported from a neighbouring village in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions. The Health Inspector and the District Health Officer promptly visited the place and took all the necessary preventive measures. One hundred and twenty inoculations were also conducted in those villages by the District Health Officer. The disease was brought down quickly. Steps were taken to see that the town of Kurnool was not attacked by preventing the import of all food stuffs into the town from those infected villages.

About the later half of June the disease broke out in several villages in Koilkuntla taluk probably due to the fresh floods in the rivers as the villages affected were all situated on the river and the people resorted to taking the river water. Thirty-four attacks and 15 deaths were registered. Besides, the Range Health Inspector who visited all the affected villages and took the preventive measures such as disinfection and chlorination of wells, the District Health Officer also visited most of the villages and conducted 470 inoculations.

In Sirvel taluk, the disease commenced in the latter half of June. Four villages were affected, attacks and deaths being 13 and 7. The Health Inspector of the range attended to the infection.

July and August 1928.—As predicted by the Director of Public Health the months of July and August experienced a very severe epidemic of cholera throughout practically the whole district.

In the month of July, the taluks of Sirvel, Cumbum, Koilkuntla and Nandyal were seriously affected; Pattikonda and Markapur also showed a mild infection. The taluks of Kurnool, Dhone and Nandikotkur were completely free. Nandikotkur taluk was infected only in the latter half of August by people coming into that taluk from Nandyal.

Nandyal municipality also was seriously affected. The disease was imported into the district from the districts of Cuddapah and Bellary. The number of attacks and deaths in each taluk is given in the annexed statement.

Owing to the seriousness of the epidemic the ordinary staff were not able to cope with the disease. Hence special staff was appointed.

The Medical officers of the existing Government and Local Fund Dispensaries rendered valuable assistance to the Health staff both on preventive and curative side. Besides, the ordinary staff and the special staff appointed, much help and assistance in stamping out the disease was received by the voluntary workers mentioned in the statement attached.

Almost all the affected villages were visited by the combined efforts of the Health staff, the Special staff and the Voluntary workers. The District Health Officer toured through Koilkuntla, Sirvel, Nandyal, Giddalore and Markapur taluks visiting most of the affected villages, conducting inoculations and assisting the Health staff.

The Assistant Director of Public Health (Fairs and Festivals) also toured through the affected taluks of Nandyal, Sirvel, Cumbum and Markapur taluks and gave valuable advice and instructions to the Health staff on the preventive measures to be taken.

All the local bodies except the Koilkuntla Taluk Board responded promptly to the requests of the Health Officer for the early supply of medicines and appointment of special staff.

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Although the District Health Officer made repeated requests to the President, Taluk Board, Koilkuntla, to appoint special staff and to supply the medicines promptly, he did not respond. Medicines for which indents were sent in June were supplied only in the middle of August. Since the President did not act promptly the District Health Officer approached the Collector and requested him to appoint a Special Sub-Assistant Surgeon which he at once did. Till the appointment of Special Medical officers inoculations could not be carried out vigorously in proportion to the severity of epidemic. But after the entertainment of special staff the advantage of inoculation was given to every affected village in August as many as 26,483 inoculations were done as compared to 5,778 for July 1928.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item II—Communications to the Council at page 290 supra.]

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Note, dated 2nd October 1928.

Forests—Bodokhemidi—Seigniorage Rates—Increase.

The following report of the Court of Wards is placed on the Table with reference to question No. 1 asked at the meeting of the Council held on 3rd September 1928 and the answer given by the Hon'ble the Revenue Member to the supplementary question to that question:—

(*a*) The Estate Collector, Bodokhemidi, submitted to the Court of Wards in 1925 a list of the seigniorage fees levied on timber, fuel and other forest produce and the Court approved it subject to certain modifications after consulting the Chief Conservator of Forests in the matter. The Estate Collector reports that these rates have been in force since 1923, that the increase was only in the cases noted below and there was no subsequent increase—

First-class timber	Babuli.
Third-class split fuel	Grass and
Green fuel	Broomstick.

(*b*) Detailed enquiries were made by the local officers about the rates prevailing in this estate and in other big estates in the district, viz., Kallikote and Atagada and Parlakimedi, before the rates were proposed to the Collector for sanction. The Collector sanctioned them tentatively in August 1923. The rates in the adjacent Government forests are not lower than those obtaining in the estate.

(*c*) The increase was proposed in order to maintain uniformity with the rates prevailing in the forests of the other estates in the district and in the adjacent Government forests.

(*d*) *and* (*e*) Wood taken by the estate ryots for agricultural implements and for their *bona fide* domestic use as well as the fuel required by the ryots for their domestic use are exempt from the seigniorage rates.